# Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

141

NUMBER 2304.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1800. [VOLUME XVII.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is* EIGHT DOLLARS *per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.*

*** *No Subscription will be received for a shorter term than six months.*


MATTHEW M'CONNELL

*Having opened an Office in Chesnut street,*

(A few doors above Fourth)

*At No.* 141,

AND *again* commenced the Business of Negociations, in the various kinds of *Public Stock, Bills of Exchange, &c. &c.* Engages to do every thing in his power to give satisfaction to those who may think proper to employ him. He means to confine his transactions to the *Agency and Commission* line, in all such business as is common to the profession.

The purchase and sale of *Houses and Lots* in and near the City will be attended to, and also *of Lands*, when that business again revives.

November 19. d2w(D5 dtf)

JOHN MILLER, Junr.

*No. 80 Dock, near Third street,*

HAS FOR SALE,

Cossaes,
Mamoodies,
Taffaties,
Striped Doreas,
Tangibs,
Patna and
Santipoor Handkerchiefs.

The foregoing will be sold very low in order to close sales.

ALSO,

A FEW PACKAGES OF

*German Goods,*

Suitable to the West India Market;

Received by the Fair American from Hamburgh.

October 25.

TO BE SOLD BY

JESSE & ROBERT WALN.

Old Port Wine, in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks,

*Also Landing at their Wharf*

From on board the ship Edward from Lisbon.

Lisbon Wine, in pipes and qr. casks.

june 25 §

ROSS AND SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

3000 pieces 1st and 2d quality Russia Duck,
100 pieces Ravens Duck (superior)
Boston Beef in Barrels
A few bales Bengal { COSSAS / HUMHUMS.
1100 bushels St. Martins Salt.

april 11 §

## Southern Mails.

THE Mails for all the Offices on the main line, between this Office and Petersburg, Virginia, will be closed here every day, (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock, A. M. And the Mails for the Post Towns on the main line, through North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia as far as Savannah, will be closed with the Southern Mails every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The water Mails between this and Charleston are discontinued.

*Post Office, Philadelphia,* { *December* 30, 1799, } dtf.

## *Taxes of Lycoming County.*

JOHN KIDD, Treasurer,

BY Direction of the *Commissioners* of Lycoming county, attends at Philadelphia to receive the Taxes assessed upon unseated Lands in that County, from the holders thereof, in this City. Those who have filed with the Commissioners, statements of their Lands, are requested to call upon him, to know the amount of Taxes thereon, and pay them; otherwise, before his leaving the City, they will be put into the hands of the Sheriff for collection, agreeably to the act for raising county rates and levies Those who have not filed statements of their lands with the Commissioners, and are desirous of having it done, to prevent sales without previous personal Notice, may file with the above Treasurer, their lists, stating the quantities returned, number and dates of the warrants and names of the warrantees, under which they hold their lands. He will attend at Mr. Joseph Hardy's No. 98, Market street for this purpose until the 18th instant.

November 9.

## *Thirty Dollars Reward.*

DESERTED

FROM the Marine Barracks on the night of the 14th inst—JOHN OSBORN, born in the town of Bedford, West Chester county and state of New-York, aged 22 years, 9 months, 5 feet 8 and a quarter inches high, grey eyes (long qued) light hair, ruddy complexion, pock marked, by trade a Shoemaker. Enlisted by Lieutenant Reynolds in Stephan's Town, near Albany the 25th of June last. Had on and took with him a short round blue cloth coat with a red cape, a blue cloth coatee, a few white waistcoats, a long grey mixed cloth coat and breeches, a pair of boots, a chocolate coloured great coat trimmed with black hair plush, a fur hat half worn, and two silver watches, one a middle size, the other small. He may impose himself on some family or gentleman as a waiter, as he has acted in that capacity—Whoever apprehends said Deserter, and secures him in jail, sends him to Headquarters, or delivers him to any of the Marine officers, or any officer of the army of the United States shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

J. S. LEWIS,
*Adjutant Marine Corps.*

January 16.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the 31st day of January, in the 24th year of the Independence of the United States of America, John Rowlett of the said district hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

ROWLETT's

*Tables of Discount or Interest,*

ON EVERY DOLLAR,

FROM one to two thousand, on every ten dollars, from two thousand to two thousand five hundred; on every fifty, from two thousand five hundred to three thousand, and on every five hundred, from three thousand to five thousand—from one day to sixty-four days inclusive, AT SIX PER CENT. Comprizing, in the whole, upwards of one hundred and thirty two thousand one hundred and fifty calculations of Discount; all performed according to the equitable principles of the Banks, and as practised between Individals throughout the United States.

WITH NOTES

Preceding the work, shewing how, by means of the Tables, to ascertain the Discount, AT SEVEN and at EIGHT PER CENT, reckoning either 360 or 365 days to the year—explained by examples.

ALSO,

Another Note, under the first page of the Work, shewing the mode of calculation on CENTS.

LIKEWISE,

The ready way to use the Tables for any number of Days exceeding sixty-four.

To all which is added, the principles of computation of the various exchanges between each state respectively, and between all these and London and Paris, at different rates of Exchange.

By JOHN ROWLETT,

*Accomptant, Bank of North-America.*

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned."

(Seal.)

*(Signed)* D. CALDWELL,
*Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

January 31. law4w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS WILSON, late of Southwark, deceased, are are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those who have any demands against the said estate are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement.

SARAH WILSON, *Administratrix.*
JOEL W. WILSON, *Administrator.*

No. 295, south Front-street, Southwark.

*WHO HAS TO LET,*

A BRICK STABLE,

Sufficiently large to contain nine Horses.

*ALSO,*

*For Sale or to Let.*

A New FRAME CARRIAGE HOUSE.

Nov. 1, 1799. dtf.

*FOR SALE,*

SEVERAL VALUABLE

BUILDING LOTS,

Near the corner of Arch and Ninth streets.

ALSO,

*To be Sold or Let,*

A number of excellent Pasture Lots,

On the Wissahickon road, about half a mile from the city.

*** Enquire at No. 28 North Fifth street.

November 15. d6t1awtf

TO LET,

*Several Valuable*

FARMS,

Situated in Bensalem township, Bucks county, nineteen miles from Philadelphia.

*For terms apply to*

ELIZABETH ROBERTS,
Attleborough, Bucks county—or
JOSEPH R. JENKS,
No. 38, north Second street, Philadel'a.

N. B None need apply who cannot produce suitable recommendation.

*Also for sale,*

The Time of a Negro Boy,

Who is fifteen years of age, and has thirteen years to serve—He has been used to the business of a Farmer, and can drive a Carriage.

*Apply to*

ELIZABETH ROBERTS, as above.

January 23. t&f. 5t.

*One Thousand Five Hundred*

DOLLARS

WAS delivered to the POSTMASTER here, in the POST-OFFICE, on the evening of Tuesday the 27th ult. in a LETTER directed to Mr. *John Mills*, Merchant, BALTIMORE, containing two *ALEXANDRIA BANK NOTES*, No. 4320, in favour of *William Taylor*, and dated 30th *April*, 1798, for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and No. 4522, in favour of *John P. Pleasants*, and dated the 10th of *December*, 1798, for FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which letter has been SUPPRESSED in a POST-OFFICE, and the BANK NOTES taken out——as the PUBLIC MAIL was not STOPPED, MOLESTED, or ROBBED.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requested to watch the circulation of said notes, and stop them; and any person giving such information as will lead us to our money, shall have FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward.

WILSON & SWANN.

Fredericksburg, (Virg.) Sept. 10.

☞ All Printers in the United States are requested to publish the above, and we will pay them.

DANCING.

*Mr. FRANCIS*

OF THE NEW THEATRE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his scholars and the public in general, that he will re-commence Teaching on TUESDAY the 24th instant, at the Assembly Room, South Fourth Street.

Days of tuition, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

*TERMS,*

Five Dollars per Month,
Ten do. per Quarter,
*No Entrance.*

☞ For further Particulars app'ly to Mr. F. 70, north Eighth street.

December 21.

## *LANCASTER STAGES.*

THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Lancaster line of Stages DISPATCH, return their grateful thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the past favors they have received, and inform them that in addition to the regular Line, they are provided with Carriages, sober and careful drivers, to go through between the City and Borough in two days. Those who prefer this mode of travelling can be accommodated at the Stage Office, sign of United States Eagle, Market street, Philadelphia.

*Slough, Downing, Dunwoody & Co.*

Nov. 30. ¶ 2t—§

BOONETON IRON WORKS.

*TO BE SOLD,*

OR LEASED FOR ONE YEAR—THAT

*Valuable Estate,*

KNOWN by the name of the Booneton Iron Works, situate in the county of Morris in the state of New-Jersey, consisting of a Forge with four fires, a Rolling and Slitting Mill, a Grist mill with two Run of stones, and Saw mill, all in good order and now in use, together with an excellent, large, and convenient house, with out-houses of every kind; among which are an Ice house, and stone milk house, with a remarkable fine spring in it, a large Garden, and an excellent collection of Fruit, a large Orchard, and 2500 acres of wood, pasture and arable land, and a great number of stores and workmen's houses. Immediate possession will be given of houses and stores sufficient for providing stock the present winter, and possession of the whole in the spring.

For terms enquire of David B Ogden at Newark, mr Peter Mackie in New-York, mr. David Ford in Morris Town, or messrs. Jacob and Richard Faesch on the premises.

January 11

*United States, Pennsylvania District.* } ff.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, issued out of the circuit court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, of the middle circuit, will be sold by public vendue at the city tavern, in Second street, in the city of Philadelphia on Monday the 17th day of March next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the river or creek called Lackawaxen, in the county of Wayne, containing 8000 acres and upwards; on which are erected a messuage, stables and sawmill, with the appurtenances.—The names of the original warrantees of the said tract or parcel of land were as follows.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Mordecai Roberts,* | *John Till,* |
| *Stophel Medera,* | *George Warton,* |
| *Zachariah Ferris,* | *Benjamin Hancock,* |
| *George Till,* | *Edward Welsted,* |
| *Thomas Wiggins,* | *James Thompson,* |
| *George Morton,* | *Joseph Whitehead,* |
| *George Streeton,* | *Patrick Connolly,* |
| *Friend Streeton,* | *Thomas Griffy,* } * |
| *John Oliphant,* | *William Hulbert.* } |

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Lettis Hooper, deceased.

JOHN HALL, *Marshal.*

N. B. A reasonable credit will be given.

Marshal's Office, Philadelphia, Jan. 4. } eot17M

* *These two tracts do not contain the full quantity of the orignal warrants; part of them having been conveyed away.*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Spring Forge, in York County, a negro man, named *ISAAC*, otherwise *CUDJO*, about 21 years old, the property of Robert Coleman; Esq. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a blemish in his eyes, more white in them than common, by trade a Forge man; had on and took with him a drab coloured broad cloth coat, almost new, a sailors jacket and pantaloons printed fancy cord, a swansdown striped under jacket; a rorum hat; one fine and one coarse shirt one muslin handkerchief, sprigged, two ditto striped border, a blue Persian under jacket and two pair cotton stockings. Whoever takes up said negro and lodges him in any jail in this or any of the neigabouring states shall have the above reward or reasonable expences if brought home.

JOHN BRIEN.

Spring Forge, October 23, 1799.

N. B. As said negro formerly lived in Chester county, it is probable he may return there.

November 5

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Saturday evening the 13th July instant, from Colebrook Furnace, Lancaster county, a Negro Man named *Gato*, he is about 40 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, tolerable black, with a down ill look, squints, he is a cunning artful fellow, a great liar, and very fond of strong liquor, has been brought up to the farming business, is very handy at any kind of laboring work; he took with him a number of clothing, amongst which were, one suit plain Nankeen; (some money). It is expected he has shaped his course for Philadelphia or New York.

*†* The above reward will be paid for securing him in any gaol in the United States, with reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL JACOBS.

Colebrook Furnace, July 16, 1799:

(O18) d6m

TO THE

HOLDERS OF

*Military Land Warrants,*

FOR THE PURPOSE OF LOCATING.

JAMES E. SMITH as early as the 2d of Sept. shortly after his return from viewing the Military Land, offered his service to the holders of Military Land Warrants for the purpose of classing, registering and locating them, in consequence of an arrangement made with Mr. James Johnson in July preceding, on the land, for the purpose of exploring the sections in the whole survey. This business having been carried into compleat effect by Mr. Johnson, with the assistance of an intelligent inhabitant of that country, they having taken notes descriptive of the situation, soil and natural advantages attached to each section in the whole survey. Mr. Johnson being now here with those notes, together with the said J. F. Smith having a compleat copy of the Surveyor General's return, made to the Treasury Department of the Township surveys.

Being thus informed the subscribers, jointly, offer their services to the holders of warrants of the above description, to receive, register and locate, for which one tenth part of the land located will be required as a compensation—for locating where the registry is already made as may be hereafter agreed on by applying to either of the subscribers. Such of the honorable the members of Congress as may now hold, or may receive warrants from their friends before the 11th of February next, by addressing a line to either of the subscribers, through the medium of the Post Office, will be waited on agreeable to their appointment.

JAMES E. SMITH,
*No. 100, South 8th Street, opposite the Horse Market.*
JAMES JOHNSON,
*No. 309, Market Street.*

February 1. 3tawtf-thf.

LOCATION OF

*Military Land Warrants.*

IN order to render the information relative to the Military Lands completely satisfactory, the Subscribers have agreed to connect their knowledge—and from all their observations to digest a scale of preference in the Locations, which they venture to assert will be accurate. Those who wish to employ them to make the locations, may receive further information by applying to William C. Schenck at Dunwoody's Tavern, Market street, or to John Matthews, No. 9, South Fifth street.

*John Matthews.*
*Zachariah Biggs.*
*Martin Baum.*
*William C. Schenck.*

January 31. ¶dict.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the eleventh day of January, in the twenty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, COLLINSON READ and GEORGE DAVIS, of the said District, have deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as Proprietors, in the words following to wit:—

"*TEN BLANK DECLARATIONS,*

Elegantly engraved on Copper plate, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Debt on Bond | 6. Quantum Meruit |
| 2. —— by Assignee | 7. —— Valebant |
| 3. —— on single bill | 8. On Promissory note |
| 4. —— on penal bill | 9. Sams by Indorsee |
| 5. Indebitatus Assumpsit | 10. Trespass and Ejectment. |

*For the use of the Professors of the Law,*

DRAWN BY

COLLINSON READ."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned."

(L. S.) D. CALDWELL,
*Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

The above declarations combining the semblance of fine writing with utility, and settled and approved by some of the first and most distinguished Law Characters in the state, are now published, and for sale at

*GEORGE DAVIS's*

LAW-BOOK STORE,

No. 319, HIGH-STREET.

Where always may be had, every book wanted in that line.

January 14. tuth2m.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Cecil county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Gilpin, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 14th day of August next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th of January, one thousand eight hundred.

JOHN GILPIN, *Administrator.*

January 30. taw6w.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,

OR EXCHANGED,

*For property in the City, or within thirty miles of it,*

A PLANTATION or tract of Land in Mifflin County and State of Pennsylvania, within six miles of the river Juniata, containing about 300 acres. There are about fifty acres cleared, part of which is a rich bottom, watered by a constant stream that is strong enough to work an oil or a grist mill. Any person inclining to deal for it, may obtain further information by applying at the office of this gazette.

N. B. If sold, credit will be given for part of the money.

October 17, 1799. dtf.

NEW LINE OF STAGES

*To New York,*

By the shortest and most pleasant road—passing through Frankford, Bustleton, Newtown, Pennington, Millstone, Boundbrook, Union Camp, Scotch Plains, Springfield and Newark.

THE SWIFTSURE

starts from the Green Tree, No. 50 North Fourth Street, at 8 o'clock every morning, and arrives at New York early the next evening.

From New York it starts at 9 o'clock every day (Sundays excepted) and arrives at Philadelphia, early the next evening.

Fare for passengers 5 dollars, way passengers 6 cents per mile. Each passenger allowed 14lb of baggage. One hundred and fifty weight of baggage to pay the same as a passenger.

All baggage to be at the risk of the owner, unless insured and receipted for by the clerks of the different offices. Rate of insurance one per cent.

*§* Apply to JOHN M'CALLA, No. 50 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and to WILLIAM VANDERVOORT, No. 48 Courtland Street, N. E. corner of Greenwich Street, New York.

January 3. eod6t

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE LANDS

*Will be offered for sale, at the Merchants Coffee House in this city, between the hours of six and eight on the evening of SATURDAY the twenty-second of March next.*

In the County of GLYNN and State of GEORGIA—all patented in tracts of 1000 acres.

7,000 Acres at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle rivers, and head of St. Simon's sound, near the town of Brunswick.
282,000 Acres on the waters of the great and little Satilla rivers, and of Buffaloe creek.
41,000 Near the above described tracts.
25,000 Near the above described tracts.
280,000 Acres on the waters of the great Satilla and Alatahama.
247,000 Acres on the same waters
50,000 Acres on the waters of the great Satilla.
50,000 Acres on the waters of little Satilla and Alatamaha rivers and Buffaloe creek.
60,000 Near the above described tracts.

In the State of VIRGINIA—all patented.

44,000 Acres in the county of Bath, on both sides of Green Briar river, subject to to 3000 acres of prior surveys, included within the said 44,000 acres, but exclusive of that quantity.
41,000 Acres in the county of Bath, on the east side of the Cow Pasture river and and on both sides of the Waggon Road leading from the Warm Springs to Staunton, subject as aforesaid to 5000 acres prior surveys
47,000 Acres in the county of Randolph, on Buchanan river, subject as aforesaid to 4588 acres prior surveys.
30,000 Acres in the county of Bath, on the east side of Calf Pasture river, subject as aforesaid to 5000 acres prior surveys.

In PENNSYLVANIA.

60,000 Acres in Northumberland county, surveyed and returned.
46,800 Acres in Northumberland county, surveyed and returned.
40,400 Acres in Bedford county, surveyed and ready to be returned

*§* For the greater part of the purchase money a liberal credit will be allowed the purchasers, giving unquestionable security.

Persons wishing particular information will please to apply at No. 41 Arch street, where the patents and drafts, and also certificates of the quality of the Georgia and Virginia Lands are deposited

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,
JEREMIAH PARKER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7. 22awtS

*TO BE SOLD,*

*Or Rented for a term of Years,*

A LARGE

TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

With a Lot thereunto belonging,

SITUATE in Duck Creek, Cross Roads Kent County, State of Delaware, fronting on the Main Street; there are on the lower Floor, five Rooms and an Entry, with a number of well finished Rooms up Stairs, a Cellar under the whole Building, a Brick kitchen, a Pump of good Water, with a Stable, Carriage House and Sheds, the whole Improvements are in good repair. The Seat is well calculated for either a Store or Tavern, the latter of which it has been occupied for a number of years with considerable success. The situation is dry and the Country around being very healthy and a place of considerable Trade, it will be well worth the attention of any person wishing to purchase or rent.

☞ For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at the aforesaid place.

JOHN CUMMINGS.

January 8. taw3m.

## *Three Cents Reward.*

RUN away from the Subscriber on the evening of the 28th inst. a bound Servant GIRL, named Elizabeth Hewckel, had on and took with her three different changes of garment and money, proud, bold and imprudent, a noted lyar; any person apprehending her shall be entitled to the above reward—no cobs or charges will be paid.

N B. She had 2 years and some months to serve

*DANIEL FITZPATRICK.*

Goshen Township, Chester County, July 29.

august 6 3awtf

[FROM THE TRUE AMERICAN.]

# CONGRESS.

## *HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

*Mr. Randolph's Motion for discharging the Supernumerary Officers, in the additional Army.*

House in Committee.

Mr. Randolph said, his object in proposing this amendment to the bill was to consolidate the men already enlisted into as many regiments as they would make, and as there could be no use, but great expence in maintaining the officers who remained, they might be discharged. He believed it would be generally conceded that the number of men now enlisted were not more than sufficient to fill six regiments, but the whole of the officers were appointed and in pay for the twelve regiments—as the recruiting would now be stopped, he was not disposed to see the public money squandered away unnecessarily.

If an invasion should happen there would be need of a much greater quantity than the whole, and then a number adequate to the exigency could be raised—without it, these officers would be useless. To keep up an army of officers without men to command, would be an expensive folly. He could have wished the whole force disbanded, but not being able to obtain that, it became his duty to endeavor to reduce it to the narrowest possible grounds.

Mr. Rutledge said, the bill upon the table was, to him, extremely disagreeable.—Coming from that respectable quarter, the committee of defence, and being supported by a number of his friends, he should have been content with giving a bare vote in opposition to it, had not this proposition come forward. He conceived it would be fatal to this country to recede in any one measure of defence: he wished this army to be filled up agreeable to the law as it stood originally, because he sincerely believed it highly probable that it would be wanted. But in addition to a bill which in itself was receding from our original defence, an amendment more fatal still was proposed. Mr. Rutledged believed it much more easy to get men than to get officers. Many gentlemen had made considerable sacrifices to serve the country, they abandoned profitable employments to go into the army, it would therefore be extremely wrong to discharge them before the object was compleated for which their patriotism induced them to enter.

He said however, his feelings should never overcome what he conceived the interests of his country required. But it could never require this paltry, pitiful œconomy. Indeed he did not believe it true œconomy, because if the men were wanted again, the officers would be indispensably necessary; and the recruiting would necessarily be much impeded if they were now discharged, because they would not be induced to engage again in the service.

He believed the resources of this country were far beyond what gentlemen had represented in a late debate: he believed them fully adequate to the maintainance of any army whatever. If talking of our means, it had been insinuated that this was a permanent establishment. It was no such thing. It was an extraordinary army raised for an extraordinary occasion, which occasion was not yet accomplished. Our children, who had been referred to, would never complain of the debt which was left them to pay, when they considered the occasion there was to incur that debt: they would rather regard the attention paid to the permanent interests of the country, with gratitude.

The military art, Mr. Rutledge observed, was a science; gentlemen of the army, if they were continued in their stations, could be acquiring a more competent knowledge in their science in this interim, and fit themselves for usefulness, when they were to be called to action. As for the prejudice of the people to the army—though it was true they were against the standing army, and it was possible they might be, in one state, or in a little corner of that state, generally against all these kinds of preparation, but it was not so universally. He rather believed, in respect to the insults from France, that the sentiments of the public were far in advance of the government, he knew it to be so in South Carolina: they thought the government tardy, and therefore proceeded to measures of defence themselves, tired of waiting for the government.

He lamented that gentlemen, who had always expressed their desire for strong measures, should be prevailed on to take steps which were receding from their former ones. If this were encouraged, the evil would not stop here—every measure of defence would be successively attacked by others, who readily caught at every opportunity. He believed this from the progress which was making towards it. These soldiers were to be disbanded: now the officers were to be discharged: besides this there was a motion laying on the table to recede from another measure of defence (the Sedition Bill) next it would be moved to stop the building of the 74's and when or where would it end, until the total subversion of the whole? If this kind of proceeding was encouraged, it would be impossible say to what a state of prostration our nation would be brought. He therefore thought his duty called upon him to vote against every innovation upon the system, until the occasion was removed.

Mr. Platt said he had voted against the late resolution to disband the army: the reasons which were urged against that motion, made a strong impression on his mind; and although nearly a week had elapsed, he still retained that impression. It was unnecessary to recapitulate those arguments, he would only observe that the whole course of of reasoning against the former resolution appear to him to apply with at least equal force against the present measure. A very considerable expence would have been saved by disbanding the army, and in that point of view alone, the inducement to that measure was strong; but it was contended on very good grounds he believed, that it would indicate a want of union and stability in our councils, which at this particular crisis it was so important to maintain. It appeared to him that the suspension of enlistments by a law of congress was in effect the same the same thing in that point of view, as a law to disband the army; it discovered the same relaxation of spirit, and indicated the same fluctuating policy—And what was the inducement to this measure? The small additional expence of the few soldiers who may be inlisted for three months to come. This, he said, appeared to him to be a pitiful saving indeed; and such as would not justify the government in abandoning that system of measures which had hitherto been so successful, and which had made so strong and so favorable an impression on our enemy. We shall probably know the result of the pending negociation within three months—if peace and security shall be restored, the army in question would cease with the law which created it; and if a third attempt to negociate shall fail of success, who is prepared to say that the whole twelve regiments will not be necessary.

There was one point of view he said, in which this subject was not before considered. The President of the United States had informed them that in his judgment sound policy dictated the renewal of negociation with France, *but that in order to give effect to that negociation*, our whole system of our defensive measures ought to be firmly maintained—in our answer to his speech we explicitly approve of the conduct and views of the President with regard to the mission, and we concur with him in opinion that no relaxation ought to be made in defensive measures—he therefore thought they owed it to the executive, they stood pledged to maintain the ground on which the negociation was commenced: they were bound he said to afford every advantage in their power to enable the President to bring the negociation to a favorable conclusion—but by adopting this measure, they certainly did relinquish a part of the ground on which the President had founded his measures: instead of seconding the effort of the President, the present measure would counteract the coertions of the executive arm; and by pursuing this course, said he, we shall assume the responsibility of a measure which must certainly be attended with very important consequences to this country. I think Sir, we ought to allow a fair trial to the negociation under all possible advantages; and to leave the high responsibility of that measure where it now rests.

Mr. Hartley said he did entertain a hope that this bill would have passed pretty unanimously, and he was therefore sorry to see any attempts made towards its destruction. The gentleman who had proposed the section had evinced his perfect aversion to any military establishment whatever; he did not wish to have a single officer or soldier, but Mr. H. hoped his attempts towards it would fail, for though he liked the bill he disliked the amendment.

These officers were now at their posts: they have been selected with the best aid our executive could have—such as could not be had again—the aid of the wise Washington: if they were dismissed, they would, many of them refuse to return if called for, and a new but less complete selection must be made. This would make the measure an essential injury to the country.

Mr. H. said he wished our citizens no more to be disturbed with the unnecessary noise of the drum, and therefore he hoped that recruiting would be suspended, but at present he thought it would be very improper to discharge the officers. On this account he should vote against the proposed section, but in favor of the bill without it.

Mr. Cooper professed himself against the amendment as well as against the whole bill. He was convinced that the prosperity of the United States was intimately connected with this army, and it must be a weakness in the government to relax any part till the object was obtained—if the object was not obtained, how unwise, how undignified would this measure then appear, and thus uncertain, how illtimed was this relaxing system proposed. It was not wisdom to do to day what must be undone tomorrow. The gentlemen who had proposed this defensive system, and procured its establishment, in his opinion was pulling down what they once with so much wisdom reared, by introducing the bill at all.

Mr. C. went into the former debate of the house on the motion for disbanding the army: he considered it an inconsistency in the conduct of gentlemen who opposed that motion to propose this bill.

Mr. Otis vindicated himself from the inconsistency charged. As for himself, he said, he was only the humble organ of the committee of defence for whom he reported the bill. But however, it was his own opinion that the bill was proper.

As to the amendment he opposed it. The question the other day was to disband the army. That was negatived. Now the motion is to disband a part of it—the officers. If the officers were to be sent home and the staff pulled down and annihilated, he conceived it would be equivalent to disbanding two thirds of the whole army, because the recruiting could not go on as soon as it probably might be wanted. There was no argument, in his opinion, which was used against disbanding the whole army, that could not with equal propriety be applicable to the present motion. He therefore hoped the dignity of the house would not be so impaired, as it must be by enlarging the discussion of the present motion, but that the question would be taken immediately.

Mr. Harper opposed the proposition, because of the considerable delay such a motion must make if the necessity should return for raising this army. A new selection of officers must be made, for he presumed very few of those discharged would serve again. It was true there were plenty of applications for commissions, but a long time would be necessary to procure the information necessary to make a wise selection. He did not think it an economical measure, for the delay and expence which would accure in making the arrangements would equal the pay of the officers for the short time they would probably be now in the service.

Mr. Macon could not agree with the gentleman (Mr. Rutledge) that officers were hard to be got—during the war there were plenty of *able* officers to be obtained. Indeed the report of the Secretary of War confirmed the truth of this opinion; there was not a single regiment compleat in men, but the whole of the officers were appointed. It was an unnecessary use of money. It had been said to be a small expence.—That argument could not warrant the ill use of it. Take care of the pence; the pounds would take care of themselves' was an old but true adage. Therefore no saving whatever was 'pitiful' or 'paltry.'

The gentleman from S. Carolina [Mr. Rutledge] had said it was not a standing army. Mr. Macon did not know what then to call it. It must be a militia army or a regular army: the word regular, applied to the army, had always been considered synonimous with a standing army. They certainly could not be called militia: then they must be regulars, and if regulars, a standing army.

The President, in his opening address to the House, had given advice that the House ought to examine and see where any savings could be made: no doubt he meant to examine into every item of the expenditure. If only the pay of one officer could be saved it would be prudent to do it. He liked the amendment for the principle of it, because it went to lessen the public expenditure: and having failed in the attempt to get the men disbanded, he considered it his duty to come the nearest possible to it and vote for discharging the supernumery officers. As the enlistments were to be stopped, the officers could be of no use: then why not discharge them.

It had been supposed that these patriotic officers would not return to the service, If this dismission took place: but that new ones must be sought. Mr. Macon had no doubt but the same patriotism which brought them out on a certain occasion, would induce them to return to their homes if the government had no more need of their services, and that they would as cheerfully return to the service if there ever should be occasion for them, or their patriotism would be very mutable indeed, and unworthy their profession.

Mr. Bayard conceived that a right view of this subject must convince the House that it would be a real saving to keep the officers. From the report of the secretary of war it would appear that the army referred to were at present stationed at great distances; one part from the other. Agreeable to the report of the Secretary of war it appeared that these twelve regiments (or what were enlisted of them) were stationed in the following manner.

Three regiments in the vicinity of Providence river, near Uxbridge, Massachusetts.

Three regiments in the vicinity of Brunswick, N. Jersey,

Three regiments in the vicinity of Potowmac, near Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

Three regiments in the vicinity of Augusta, above the falls of Savannah.

Were this amendment to pass, Mr. B. said, it would become the executive to take immediate steps to order their removal from their present positions, in order to form them into complete regiments. The expence of removing from their present cantonments, marching forage, &c. must be very considerable. Again—If the officers were to be reduced, could it be done in a minute? How were the executive to determine who of the officers to discharge, and who to retain. If they were to draw lots, it must take considerable time—three or four months would not be sufficient. But on the other hand it was possible that the negociation might be successful in one month, and if so, they would then be discharged by the law upon the bare wages due to them for the time they saved. But the amendment was calculated to give them a month's pay. Surely from these considerations it would be an eventual saving to keep them until the success of the negociation is known. But suppose peace was not made with France, would it be prudent in that event to discharge them? Mr. Bayard conceived not, for he had no doubt but they would then think of invading this country, and having that apprehension, he should be sorry to see the country left unprotected; for surely retaining these officers would much facilitate enlistments, if they should be required to go on.

Mr. Claiborne did not know what the expence of removing the army could be more than transporting the baggage. He was not of opinion that it would have any delay about which gentlemen talked so much. If there should be a treaty, they would be discharged by the law—if there should not, and there was no use for them, this measure would certainly facilitate their discharge, because it did not follow of course that they would be wanted, although no treaty might be formed.

Mr. C. did not conceive it necessary to keep these men merely that they should acquire a knowledge of the military art. The science of war could only be obtained in war.

The theory of that art could be as well known out of the army as in it. Nor could he conceive it to be so difficult to procure officers, if they should hereafter be wanted, as had been represented. The Secretary of war had plenty of applicants; and their characters were always pourtrayed by their friends when they applied for the appointment. It could not therefore be difficult or tedious to make a proper selection, when all the materials were continually in possession of the department.

Mr. Marshall said this was precisely the same question, as had taken up so much time in the House, and had been maturely discussed, and on which a majority of the House had expressed an opinion by rejecting the motion to disband the army.

He would call the attention of the House to the particular principle upon which that decision was grounded. It was this. The state of the country at the present moment was such as to leave it absolutely uncertain whether the twelve regiments would or would not be necessary for our defence, but that the period would soon arrive when that uncertainty would be removed. On these grounds it was the determination of the House not to recede from any measure they had ordered, nor to progress, and agreeable to that principle, a bill was reported to suspend the enlistments.

Mr. M. called to the recollection of the House some of the arguments which were used against the motion to disband the army, and applied them to the present amendment. A large majority he said then decided in favor of maintaining exactly the same ground at present, and he presumed no circumstauce had appeared to change the opinions of the House on that point. The adoption of the motion would certainly very materially derange the system. Gentlemen supposed the President could re-create the officers. He could not do it without a law to enable him. The original law would have been fully executed, and nothing would remain to do in it, the executive could not therefore create an officer. Besides there would be a great inconsistency; the bill pointed to an event when recruiting must recommence, but the amendment removed that power by taking away the officers who were to execute that service, besides leaving the men recruited (if it were possible) without officers! Thus though the time was appointed, the means were taken away until at a future meeting of Congress an act should be passed to enable him to appoint officers

If the number of men were never to be increased, then indeed the arguments in favor of discharging the officers would be unanswerable, but in the prospect of such an event as an increase, these arguments must fall.—It was said with propriety, thought prudent to retain the skeleton of an army to enable the President in case of invasion, or actual war, to recommence the recruiting service.

It was observed that the same patriotism which called forth the spirit of our citizens to accept of commissions would excite them again to enter into service. Mr. Marshall believed it to be a fact; he believed they would again enter the public service if required: no doubt but they did estimate love of country sufficient to obey the orders of their country, at a time or in any way, but would it be right and proper to call gentlemen from their occupations and families, and dismiss them before the service was performed to which their patriotism called them out, merely because their zeal could be depended on? He hoped the national spirit would never yield to that false policy. He hoped the now existing station would be maintained, and no measure at present be receded from, on which the country had placed their confidence for defence.

Mr. Nicholas did not think, with gentlemen who had spoken against the present amendment, that the same reasons which were used in opposition to the other motion, were also applicable on the present one.—But what would be the operation of the present motion if adopted.

The House had determined that no more men should be raised, even if the negociation with France should fail, unless the failure was followed by actual war or threatened invasion: if therefore the present motion was rejected, there would be three times the number of officers in the pay of the country, and they must in case the negociation fail, remain until the next session of Congress, at least necessary for the men. How would this contribute to the strength of the country, or how to another object gentlemen had mentioned, military discipline. These men would always be at their homes, and acquire habits not useful either to themselves or to the country.

It was said that if discharged before the accomplishment of the services for which their patriotism brought them away from their homes, they would be unwilling to return when wanted, and that, when the necessity was most urgent, there would be great delay in procuring others. The gentleman who used this argument has answered it by telling you that the war department has made provision for officering an eventual army of 50,000 men. If so, it could be no difficulty to procure officers at any time. If these officers might not all find it convenient to return, others could be appointed without any trouble or delay, whenever it might be necessary to augment the army.

It is well known that a much more numerous class of citizens were willing to go into the eventual army, (as it is called) provided for time of real danger than into the one now under consideration—therefore, the probability would be in favour of a better selection, for there could be a larger field to choose from.

Again—Most of the officers had most likely tried their efforts at enlistment. Was it not probable that new officers would be likely to draw into the service men who might be attached to them, but who else would not have entered.

If these were found arguments, the article of expence was not the only consideration, but the actual power of the country would be encreased in the event of danger.

The gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Nicholas said, used an argument which appeared to him extremely weak. He had said the arrangement now proposed would probably be more expensive than the law as it now stands, for in all likelihood the army will be disbanded by the terms of its enlistment before this law could be executed. How this was to be, he could not conceive. If the occasion for this army should cease before the dismissal of the officers, they would be dismissed under the original law: If it should not, this measure could not increase the expence.

Another objection, and one which was relied upon was, that it would be out of the power of the President to re-appoint the officers, even if he should find occasion to order the enlistments to go on. To this objection it might be answered that the old law would still remain in force and the same power which could direct the enlistments to be made could appoint the officers. Regiments of men were always accompanied with a suitable number of officers, and therefore if the President was empowered from the existence of certain circumstances to raise so many regiments, he was equally empowered to appoint a certain number of officers to command them. Suppose a vacancy happened in the army, the President always had the power to fill it; by the same rule could these appointments take place. But if any gentleman should think the construction of the law would be mistaken in that particular, he might amend it so as to make its operation certain.

Gentlemen appeared to suppose a kind of necessity existed to keep these officers, because their patriotism had called them out. The original contract by which they were brought into the service did not bind the country to keep them longer than the exigencies of the times required; they had therefore no claim upon the country, and it was not consistent with that professed patriotism, to wish to stay in the service a moment longer than they could be serviceable. Mr. N. admitted that they would be under no obligation to return.

Upon the whole, as officers could be of no use to the country without men, and as it would always be easy to procure officers when it might be necessary to raise men, Mr. Nicholas hoped the amendment would be adopted.

*(To be continued.)*


A JOURNEYMAN PAPER MAKER,

*Who can work well at the Vat,*

Will meet with good encouragement by applying at No 104 North Front Street.

December 27 dtf.


*To William Wills & John Armstrong.*

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE seen your advertisement "To the Public" whereby you offer your services to locate United States Military Land Warrants, and in which you assert that you "possess superior information to any others" and that you can locate warrants "the most advantageously"—As I believe you have not explored *more* of the Military District than some other persons who also offer their services to locate warrants—permit me to suggest the propriety of altering your advertisement, so as to do justice to those whose knowledge of the Military Land, is, at least equal to that which you possess. I do not mean that all who advertise as locaters are superior, or even equal to you, in the knowledge of it. I see advertisements by persons who have never explored a single range, and by others who have been over but a small part of the Military Land—to these your advertisement would apply; but as you class all other locaters as inferior to yourselves. I have taken the liberty of giving you the above advice, which if attended to with candour will, for the present satisfy.

A LOCATER.

February 5.

## CAUTION.

THE Public are cautioned against receiving the Subscribers Note in favor of, and indorsed by Thomas W. Francis, dated yesterday, at 60 days after date for eight hundred dollars. The note is in the hand writing of the Subscriber, and at the bottom a memorandum by the indorser, to the credit of the drawer, Thomas W. Francis. This note together with a contract between Charles Williamson, and Charles Hale for lands in township, No. 4, in the 6th range of Strucker county, state of New-Jersey, and sundry other papers contained in a Pocket Book, were taken from the Subscribers desk last evening. As the above can be of no use to the person who has carried them off, should they be returned, no questions shall be asked.

SAMUEL MIFFLIN.

February 6. dtf.

*THE UNDERSIGNED,*

HIS Swedish Majesty's Consul General, and authorized to transact the Consular Business, for his Majesty the King of Denmark in the United States of America, residing at Philadelphia,

*Hereby gives public Notice,*

That in obedience to recent instructions received from his government, it is the duty of all Masters of Swedish and Danish vessels, before their sailing from any port in the said States, to call upon him or the Vice Consul in order to be granted such Certificates for their Cargoes, which the exigency of the state of the Neutral Commerce and the several Decrees of the Belligerent Powers, render indispensably necessary, and, that any Master of vessels belonging to the respective nations, or navigating under the protection of their flags, in omitting to take such certificates, will personally stand responsible for the consequences.

RICHARD SODERSTROM,

Philadelphia, 18th December, 1799.

# The Gazette.

*PHILADELPHIA,*
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11.

Juſtum et tenacem propoſiti virum,
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus inſtantis tyranni,
Mente quatit ſolida.

The Southern Mail of this day brings no news.

Mr. Matthew Huſton of Germantown, is elected a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this State, in the room of Gen. T. Mifflin, deceaſed.

We do not meet (ſays the Maſſ. Federaliſt) any notice of American affairs, in the French papers.

The Hague Gazette of the 9th November, mentions, the American Miniſter (Mr. Vans Murray) as being there.

Switzerland continues to groan under the heavy hand of French ſpoliation. All the accounts from thence are filled with the bitterest complaints reſpecting the enormous contributions and requiſitions ordered by Maſſena—indeed the oppoſition of the Helvetic Government grows ſtronger every day. A meſſage of the Swiſs Directory, to the Councils, ſay, "For theſe two years paſt, we have exhauſted all our reſources for the French army and its innumerable wants. We have repreſented to the French Directory on every occaſion, our great diſtreſs, and have demanded the repayment of part of our advances, but they diſdained to give us any anſwer," &c. The Directory and both Councils were ready to call the country to arms, to repel force by force; but Gen. Maſſena has at once overthrown the remains of the new Helvetic Conſtitution, by marching troops to Bern, the very ſeat of the government, to anſwer every remonſtrance with the powerful argument of the cannon and bayonet! Perochel, the French Miniſter rather than witneſs ſo outrageous a proceeding, and remain in that city as the mock Ambaſſador to a mock Government, choſe to quit it."

Twenty-four cardinals were aſſembled at Venice, the 23d October, for the election of a Pope. The Paris papers mention that the Catholic Religion will ſpeedily be reintroduced in France.

The creditors of the great failures at Hamburg, are publiſhed in the papers there. We have the pleaſure of obſerving, that very few of them belong to the United States. Some houſes in Philadelphia only are amongſt the liſts we have peruſed.

A Bologna article, of Nov. 1, ſtates, that Admiral Nelſon had left Naples, for Minorca; and had in contemplation an attack upon ſome French depot.

Dennis, commonly called *the Critic*, wrote a treatiſe attributing the decay of *Public Spirit* to the *Italian Operas*. The man was ridiculed; but had probably more of reaſon on his ſide than the inveterate wits of the age would allow. However real or unreal the ill effects attributed by Dennis to *Italian* operas, all muſt allow it to be no very great ſtretch of imagination to calculate the very worſt effects from operas which do openly advocate *fornication* and *adultery*, whether ſaid operas be Italian or *German*.

If unlicenſed Theatriſts are to be allowed to continue inundating ſociety as they have for ſome time done, with German illumination and immorality, it will become highly neceſſary (in order to put decent and ſober people on their guard) to have titles at once proper and deſcriptive of the tendency of theſe licentious works, prefixed to them, inſtead of the deluſive ones they at preſent paſs under. THE STRANGER ought to be entitled "*The Contented Cuckold;*" and the new novel of *William and Jeannet*, by the ſame author, wherein it is inculcated that a woman ſuſtains no other than *temporal* injury from the loſs of her reputation, "*the Proſtitute's Vade Mecum.*"

MR. FENNO,

YESTERDAY being the day appointed for chuſing a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in place of the late governor, I went to the ground to give in my ſolitary vote; after paſſing a crowd of *Citizens* who were collected about the gate (and who I ſoon found did not thank me for my company) I approached the building in which the election was held, and who do you think I ſhould behold, but the *modeſt Candidate himſelf, citizen Iſrael and citizen Duane* in cloſe conſab.

However curious this circumſtance may appear that the *noble Candidate* ſhould be under the neceſſity of viſiting the different election diſtricts with his worthy companions, in order to inſure his ſucceſs; yet it is not ſo aſtoniſhing as the conduct of thoſe citizens who had the management of the election; for tho' admittance into the room was poſitively refuſed a reſpectable friend of mine, who was born and has a vote in the diſtrict, yet no ſooner did this glorious trio approach the threſhold, than the door (aſſiſted by a *Jacobinic Spring*) flew open and admitted them ſans ceremony.

Thus, ſir, it is that our elections are conducted in Southwark, and who after this ſtatement of facts, can wonder that the county of Philadelphia ſhould eternally have a democratic repreſentation.

FAIR PLAY.

Southwark, Feb. 8, 1800.

Died, on Friday Morning laſt, Mr. Robert P. Bail, merchant of this city.

A letter received in town, from captain Howland, of the brig Betſey of this port, dated Curracoa, the 15th ult. mentions that on his outward bound paſſage, being within three fourths of a mile of the above port, he was attacked by a French privateer, which he had the good fortune to beat off and kill ten and wound fourteen of their crew.

*New-York, February 10.*

| ARRIVED | | DAYS |
|---|---|---|
| Ship Portland, Foſdick, Julian, | Guernſey, Nantucket, | |
| Schooner Corlew, Scheold, | St. Tho's. | 34 |
| Eutaw, Ennis, | C. Francois, | 34 |
| Sloop Prudence, Coleman, | Baltimore, | 7 |

About the 1ſt of December, there were ſeven ſucceſſive gales on the coaſt, which proved deſtructive to many veſſels. The ſhip Yankee, the ſchooners Venus, and Savage, all loſt their deck loads of cattle.

The ſchooner Eutaw, of Philadelphia, arrived on Saturday from Cape Francois, on the 15th of January, in lat. 29, 33, ſpoke the United States ſhip of war Montezuma, on a cruiſe to the northward. On Tueſday, the ſchooner Experiment, of Philadelphia, from Jamaica to this port.

## CONGRESS.

*HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

MONDAY, FEB. 10.

Mr. Speaker laid before the houſe two letters from the Secretary of the Treaſury, incloſing ſtatements relative to the Commercial Revenue of the United States—which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. A. Foſter laid the following reſolution on the table.

*Reſolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations ought to be made in the compenſation allowed to the officers of the two houſes of Congreſs.

Mr. Smith, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported the following reſolution, viz.

*Reſolved*, That the term of payment allowed by law on bonds which have been given, and which ſhall be coming due, prior to the firſt day of Auguſt next, for duties of impoſt, may be extended for ſixty days, in all caſes reſpectively where it ſhall be required by the parties, and where the recovery of ſuch impoſt ſhall not be endangered thereby:—*Provided*, that in every caſe of ſuch additional credit, there ſhall be required and paid on ſuch bonds, reſpectively, intereſt at the rate of one half per cent. per month, from the time ſuch duties ſhall be reſpectively due and payable according to law.

Mr. S. ſaid, this was matter of great importance to the merchants of the United States, who had been materially ſhocked by failures in Europe, and whoſe ſituation required the aid now about to be given, as ſpeedily as poſſible: As it had been ſubmitted to the Secretary of the Treaſury, and met his cordial approbation; and as it would not injure the revenue, but on the contrary, might be of benefit to it—he hoped no objection would be made to the reſolution, and that it would be immediately taken into conſideration—He therefore moved for a reference to the committee of the whole houſe this day.

Upon the queſtion, there were ayes 33; noes 33, Mr. Speaker declared himſelf in the affirmative; the houſe went into committee of the whole on the reſolution; Mr. Rutledge in the chair; when it was again read, agreed to, and the committee of commerce and manufactures ordered to report a bill purſuant thereto.

Mr. Davis laid the following reſolution on the table.

*Reſolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of paſſing a law to regulate the manner of entering Caveats to prevent the iſſuing of patents for land granted for military ſervices; and that the ſame committee be directed to enquire into the expediency of paſſing a law to prevent the entering the Caveat in any caſe to hinder the iſſuing a patent for land granted for military ſervices.

Mr. Claiborne withdrew the reſolution he laid ſome days ago upon the table, requeſting the Preſident to direct the proper officer to lay before the houſe ſtatements of the expenditure of money under certain acts authoriſing trade with the Indians, and moved the following reſolution.

*Reſolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the operation of the acts making proviſion for the eſtabliſhment of trading houſes with the Indian tribes; and alſo into the expediency of reviving and continuing in force the ſaid acts.

This reſolution was agreed to, and a ſelect committee of five members appointed for the purpoſe.

Mr. Dana, from the committee of elections, made a farther report on the validity of the credentials of certain members of the houſe; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Otis called up for conſideration the following reſolution:

*Reſolved*, That the Preſident of the Senate, and Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentative, be authorized to cloſe the preſent ſeſſion, by adjourning their reſpective houſes on the firſt Monday in April next.

And the houſe having agreed to take it into conſideration,

Mr. Macon moved to ſtrike out "*firſt Monday in April*," and inſert "*third Monday in March*"—which was negatived.

Mr. Kittera moved to ſtrike "Monday," and inſert "*day*," ſo as to read "the firſt day in April next"—which was negatived, only ſeven members voting in favor of it.

The reſolution was then agreed to—ayes 55. Adjourned.


NEW THEATRE.

[BY DESIRE.]

*To-morrow Evening, February 11,*

Will be preſented, a Comedy, in four acts, (not acted this ſeaſon) called

THE CHILD OF NATURE.

To which will be added, (not acted theſe 5 years) a Comic Opera, in two acts, called

THE SPANISH BARBER;
*Or, Fruitleſs Precaution.*

☞ A new Comedy, from the German of Kotzebue, is in rehearſal, and will be ſpeedily produced.

☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter paſt 5, and the curtain riſe at a quarter paſt 6 o'clock preciſely.

Box, one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar.

*VIVAT RESPUBLICA.*

AN ELEGANT

*COUNTRY SEAT.*

ON Saturday the 1ſt of March next at ſeven o'clock in the evening, at the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, agreeable to the directions of the laſt will and teſtament of General THOMAS MIFFLIN, deceaſed, will be expoſed to Public Sale and poſitively ſold to the higheſt bidder—that beautiful and elegant COUNTRY SEAT, ſituate at the Falls of Schuylkill, five miles from Philadelphia, and about two from Germantown; conſiſting of a large and commodious Houſe finiſhed in the modern ſtile, with a Barn, Stables and Outhouſes, twenty-two acres of highly improved Meadow land; an Orchard of the beſt grafted Fruit Trees, and a Garden of Fruit and Vegetables in an excellent expoſure. The premiſes (particularly the Garden, in which there are two Fountains) are watered with a never failing ſtream, and all the Buildings and Fences are in perfect order.

THE HOUSE

Is ſeated on an elevated hill, ſurrounded with willow and other ornamental Trees of the firſt growth, and commands an extenſive view of the Falls and Meadows of the Schuylkill. Supplies of Marketing of every deſcription are conſtantly paſſing on the road in front of the houſe, and Fiſh may be obtained in the greateſt abundance during the ſeaſon, and at all times preſerved in a Fiſh-Pond, on the Premiſes. The terms will be made known at the time of ſale.

*William Irvin,* } Executors.
*Joſeph Read,* }

SHANNON & POALK, *Auctioneers.*

February 11. dtf.

For Nervous Diſorders, Female Complaints, Gout in the Stomach, Melancholy, Seminal Weakneſs, loſs of Appetite, Bilious Diſorders, Inward Weakneſſes, Indigeſtion, Obſtinate Gleets, Juvenile Indiſcretions and Premature Old Age, and every other ſymptom of extreme debility, which are the conſequences of a Diſſipated Life—exceſs of Pleaſure or Grief—Heat or change of Climate—Immoderate uſe of Tea, Spirituous Liquors, or any Intemperance—Bad Lyings-in—Diſeaſes incident to Young Girls and Women at a certain period of life—

*The Cordial Reſtorative Balſam*

Is recommended as a Medicine of ſpecific and unparalleled virtues for the immediate relief and ſpeedy and permanent cure of the above diſorders, having ſtood a trial of many ſucceſsful years, during which period many thouſands of both ſexes have been reſtored from the brink of the grave.

This Balſam is particularly adapted to weak female conſtitutions, as well as to phlegmatic habits in general; it acts powerfully as a nervine, not only to the weak ſtomach, but to the whole nervous ſyſtem! corrects a vitiated appetite and digeſtion in the firſt paſſages, and aſſiſts wonderfully in recovering the tone of the urinary and genital organs:—Hence its efficacy in the moſt obſtinate ſeminal gleets in men, and correſponding weakneſſes in women; and hence it will contribute more ſafely, ſurely and honourably towards conjugal happineſs, than any of thoſe irritating, diabolical compoſitions, which are ſo ſhamefully adminiſtered to the unwary.

It is earneſtly recommended to thoſe ladies, who from repeated and difficult labours are afflicted with weakneſſes and infirmities; in which caſes it is highly uſeful, ſtrengthening at the ſame time the ſtomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the *whole conſtitution.*

Thoſe, who in advanced life, feel the conſequences of *youthful excess*, or unfortunate youth, who have brought on themſelves a numerous train of evils, will by the uſe of this find themſelves reſtored to health and ſtrength, and all the melancholy ſymptoms removed, which are the general effects of ſuch cauſes.

For whether the ſyſtem has received a ſhock, and is debilitated from imprudence or inattention in the earlieſt part of life, or is ſinking under the advance of years, a few doſes of this medicine will afford immediate aſſurance of returning health and ſtrength, by giving tone to the muſcular ſyſtem, and organs of digeſtion, and by renovating the whole conſtitution.

To the young it will afford laſting health, ſtrength and ſpirits, in place of laſſitude and debility: and to the aged and infirm, it will aſſuredly furniſh great relief and comfort, by gently and ſafely invigorating the ſyſtem; but if it be in the power of medicine to gild the autumn of declining years, and calmly and ſerenely protract the cloſe of life beyond its narrow ſpan, this Reſtorative is capable of effecting that grand deſideratum.

Conſtitutions relaxed, weak or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of this Reſtorative.

Old coughs ſoon relieved and ſpeedily cured.

Poverty of blood and emaciated limbs, will ere long meet the happieſt change; the chill watery fluid become rich and balſamic, and the limbs be covered with fleſh, firm and healthful.

It will no doubt be acceptable to the reader, to ſee accounts of ſome of the remarkable caſes and cures which have been performed by this truly invaluable medicine, in the diſorders for which it was invented; he has therefore ſelected a few of ſuch caſes as have come within his own immediate knowledge, which are publiſhed and may be had (gratis) at any of the places where the medicine is ſold.

Prepared (only) by the Inventor and ſole Proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Diſpenſary, 137, Front ſtreet, near the Fly-market, New-York—and ſold by Meſſ. H. & P. Rice, 16, South Second Street, Philadelphia.

FOR THE
CURE OF CORNS.

*Infallible German Corn Plaiſter.*

This Plaiſter (the invention of a German Phyſician, who adminiſtered it in Germany upwards of 30 years with the greateſt ſucceſs) is infallible for the cure of corns. It will effectually eradicate them, root and branch in a ſhort time.

[Price 50 cents.]

Prepared by Doctor James Church, at his Diſpenſary, No. 137, Front ſtreet, near the Fly market, New York.

Sold by Meſſrs. H. and P. Rice, 16 ſouth Second ſtreet, Philadelphia.

*For the* TEETH, BREATH, *and* SCURVY *in the* GUMS, *and the* TOOTH ACHE.

*The Anti-Scorbutic Tincture*

Is unequalled for cleanſing, whitening, and preſerving the teeth, and effectually curing the ſcurvy in the gums. It will prevent the teeth from further decay, faſten them if looſe, and render the breath perfectly ſweet.

[Price one dollar each bottle.]

AND THE

*Volatile Tincture for the Tooth Ache.*

The moſt efficacious remedy ever diſcovered for that tormenting pain. It gives immediate and permanent relief in the moſt violent caſes; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and may with ſafety be applied to pregnant women or to children.

[Price 37½ cents.]

Prepared only by Dr. Church, New York, and ſold by Meſſrs. H. and P. Rice, 16 ſouth Second ſtreet, Philadelphia.

HEAD ACHE.

Perſons afflicted with the head ache, proceeding from whatever cauſe, will find inſtant relief in the application of

*Church's Anodoyne Eſſence.*

In rheumatic, nervous, and billious head aches its has not its equal. It not only alleviates that tormenting pain, but removes it almoſt inſtantaneouſly. The head ache occaſioned by hard drinking, and any local pains in any other parts of the body or extremities, are by application, effectually removed.

[Price 50 cents.]

Prepared only by the inventor and ſole proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his diſpenſary, 137 Front ſtreet, near the Fly market, New York; and ſold by Meſſrs H. and P. Rice, 16 ſouth Second ſtreet, Philadelphia.

The only Medicine in the world that cures the moſt inveterate Itch in four hours.

*The genuine patent Scotch Ointment.*

For pleaſantneſs, ſafety, expedition, eaſe and certainty, is infinitely ſuperior to any other medicine, for the cure of

*THE ITCH.*

It is ſo certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one inſtance whatever, of effectually caring that diſagreeable diſorder in four hours, by one application only, though applied to many thouſands in England, Scotland and Ireland. It does not contain one particle of mercury, (ſee the affidavit*) but may be applied with the greateſt ſafety, to the moſt delicate lady during pregnancy, or the tendereſt infants.

The proprietor is ſo certain of its infallibility, that he engages to return the money to any perſon on whom it did not perform a cure in four hours.

Prepared only by the inventor and ſole proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his diſpenſary, 137 Front ſtreet, near the Fly market, New York; and ſold by Meſſrs. H and P. Rice, 16 ſouth Second ſtreet, Philadelphia; and Mr. Rice, Baltimore.

* *This affidavit may be ſeen at the places of ſale.*


*Ten Dollars Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday the 4th inſtant, a Mulatto Boy, (a chimney ſweeper) about twelve years of age, light complexion, and grey eyes; had on his working dreſs and blanket, and took with him a bruſh, ſcraper and cap; ſuppoſed to have been enticed away by his overſeer, a black man, about five feet 7 or 8 inches high, who calls himſelf Peter Canfield, who abſconded from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber at the ſame time.

Whoever will return the boy ſhall receive the above reward.

THOMAS ALLEN.
*Dock, near Spruce ſtreet.*

February 11. ¶


JUST RECEIVED,
AND
*FOR SALE*
By THOMAS DOBSON,
*TEN LETTERS*
TO
Dr. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY,
*In Anſwer to his Letters to the inhabitants of Northumberland.*
By NOAH WEBSTER, Jun.
[Price 25 cents.]

February 7. d6t


*Ten Dollars Reward.*

DESERTED from the quarters of the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 8th inſt. an enliſted ſoldier, named JAMES BUTLER, a Carter by occupation, born in the State of New Jerſey, aged thirty five years, five feet nine inches high, ſandy complexion, hazle eyes, and ſhort ſandy hair, has been ſome time a reſident of this city, it is thought he is now in Mount Holly in New Jerſey, or its vicinity, as his friends chiefly reſide there.

Whoever ſhall take up ſaid deſerter and lodge him in jail, or ſhall deliver him to the ſubſcriber, at his quarters in Filbert, between Ninth and Tenth ſtreets, or to any officer of the army of the United States, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

BENJAMIN GIBBS, Jun.
*Captain 10th regt. U. S.*

February 10. d2w

A PAIR OF
SADDLE-BAGS,
*WAS FOUND*

ON the night of the 31ſt January during the Snow Storm—the owner upon deſcribing the contents and paying the coſt of this advertiſement, will have them reſtored to him, by applying at the Board Yard, adjoining the new Roman Church in North Fourth Street.

February 1. dtf.


*FOR CAPE FRANCOIS,*

THE BRIGANTINE
GEORGE,
WILLIAM BELL, MASTER;

☞ To ſail when the navigation will permit. She is a good ſtrong veſſel, and juſt out of the Carpenters hands.

☞ For freight or paſſage apply to
MOORE WHARTON,
*No. 107 South Water Street.*

*February 6.* d12t

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*Military Land Warrants.*

THE UNDERSIGNED

OFFERS his ſervices to the holders of Military Land Warrants, to make Locations on the 17th inſtant; he will receive a leſs quantity than 4000 acres and arrange them with others, ſo as to make a Quarter Townſhip.

Having ſurveyed a diſtrict of the military tract, and ſince the completion of the ſurveys, taken great pains to explore the interior parts of the townſhips and ſections ſo as to be able, with preciſion, to deſignate the moſt valuable entries throughout the whole ſurvey;

He flatters himſelf his information will be ſatisfactory to Gentlemen wiſhing to employ him—the tenth acre will be demanded for any leſs quantity than 1000 acres, furniſhed by one perſon—from one to four thouſand acres, the twelfth—and for any greater quantity, the fifteenth.

For further information apply at No. 67 north Second ſtreet.

JOHN G. JACKSON.

N. B. He will alſo act as agent for any perſon holding lands in the weſtern part of Virginia, and give good ſecurity (if required) for his integrity and attention.

February 6. dtf

*A valuable Eſtate for ſale,*
IN VIRGINIA.

THE NORWICH LANDS, MILLS, AND APPENDAGES.

*THIS ESTATE*

IS ſituated in the county of Henrico, on Four Mile Creek, near its junction with James River, about 12 miles from the city of Richmond, and nearly the ſame diſtance from Peterſburg.

There is about 150 acres of land, and the whole of it good ſoil for agriculture, and a full proportion of it very ſuitable for graſs; about one half of it is cleared and in a ſtate fit for immediate cultivation; the reſt is in woods and well covered with uſeful timber of different kinds. As to the improvements on the farm, there is a decent dwelling houſe with the uſual out houſes, a good brick ſpring houſe, and a large new exceellent barn, one ſtory of brick, and the other framed work, two orchards of apples and of peaches, in full perfection and good fruit.

The mills conſiſt of three pair of bur ſtones for the grinding of wheat, and one pair of ſtones for grinding of corn, all of proved good quality, worked by overſhot water wheels and double gears, with all the late improvements for ſkreening, cleaning, bolting and elivating the wheat and flour, all executed in the beſt manner and of the beſt materials and quite new—The mill houſe is large and convenient, being 46 feet by 72 feet with five floors, the two lower ſtories are brick, the reſt framed work executed in the moſt ſubſtantial manner; the houſe and machinery of the mills will be found unexceptionable, and they are ſo ſituated as to be free from all riſque from the freſhes or inundation of the water courſes—There is a very convenient brick bake houſe two ſtories high, with two large ovens; a very good houſe for the proprietor or manager, a ſtore room, counting room, kitchen, &c. alſo ſuitable houſes for millers, coopers, and bakers—The tide water from James River flows to the walls of the mill, where boats of three to four hundred buſhels burthen can receive their loads out of the mill, and in one miles diſtance, ſhips of any ſize that navigate James River, can load in great ſafety.

The neighborhood is healthy—very reſpectable as to inhabitants, being moſtly independent farmers, and the ſoil is in general very juſtly eſteemed equal to any on James River, for the growing of wheat; upon a moderate calculation, the average annual crops of the neighborhood equally convenient if not more ſo, to the Norwich Mills, than to any other market, amount to between thirty and forty thouſand buſhels of wheat. Mr. John P. Gordon who lives on the premiſes at preſent, will ſhew the whole to thoſe who may incline to view it.

I would prefer a purchaſer who could pay down the principal part of the purchaſe money, and would give a very advantageous bargain—or I will ſell on a credit convenient to the purchaſer, the intereſt being paid annually. I will wait for a purchaſer till the 15th day of March next, and if not then ſold, I will be glad to treat with a tenant for a leaſe, on terms which may be mutually agreeable. I have offered the whole of this eſtate for ſale, on a preſumption that the purchaſer of the mills would incline to have the land alſo, for a ſupply of building timber, oven wood and hoop poles; but if it be more agreeable to him to take the mills and a few acres of land, he ſhall be accommodated accordingly.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, February 5. 7t


Notice is hereby given,

*To all perſons intereſted in a Tract of Land lying and being in Springfield, Burlington county, State of New Jerſey, formerly belonging to Samuel Bullus, and by him conveyed to his ſix children,* That

WE the Subſcribers, appointed by James Kinſey, Eſq Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jerſey, Commiſſioners to make partition of the ſame Lands, to, and amongſt the ſaid children and their aſſigns, do intend to meet at the houſe of *Joſeph Hollinſhead*, innkeeper in Burlington, on the twelfth day of March next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day, and either by ourſelves or in conjunction with the ſaid Chief Juſtice proceed to allot and by ballot fix on the ſhares or part of each of the ſaid children and their aſſigns purſuant to the act entitled "an act for the more eaſy partition of Lands held by Copartners, joint Tenants and Tenants in common," made and paſſed the eleventh day of Nov. in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

Witneſs our hands this fifth day of February, One thouſand eight hundred.

*Abraham Stockton,*
*Job Lippencott,*
*Charles Ellis.*

Feb. 8. 8tuwt12 M.

JUST RECEIVED,
*AND FOR SALE*
By WILLIAM Y. BIRCH,
STATIONER,
*No. 17 South Second Street,*
DR. HAMILTON'S
*Genuine Essence and Extract of*
MUSTARD.

A SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY

For acute and chronic rheumatism, gout palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. &c.

The experience of many ages and the testimony of the ablest medical practitioners, from an early period to the present time, agree in ascribing to mustard, every powerful and singular virtue—in every case where the necessity of stimulating remedies are indicated, while the inflammatory state of the system forbids the use of medicines of a heating quality, mustard is eminently usefnl, and vastly superior to any other drug.

The essence and extract of mustard contain the whole virtues of the plant concentrated in a small compass, entirely divested of that acrimony which renders its external application so inconvenient in a crude state, likewise rejecting those inert and useless parts which compose the chief of its bulk, and render the necessary dose so large as to be extremely nauseating to the stomach, by which means every inconvenience is obviated in these medicines.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted for external and internal use.

The pills operate mildly by urine and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humours; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, assist digestion, removing flying pains, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to the pills in rheumatism, gout, lumbago and palsy, and by its peculiar penetrating and dispersing quality, removes the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled faces, head ache, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of getting wet or damp in the feet.

Many persons have been much disappointed by purchasing medicines under the name of Essence of Mustard, which have no analogy whatever to this remedy; some of these preparations are perfectly inert, others produce the most violent and dangerous effects, and are much to be guarded against.

CASES OF CURES,
Selected from a numerous list.

*From Capt. Dowers, Arch-street, Philadel.*

DEAR SIR,

As you think it will be useful, you are at liberty to publish my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

I have been about four years much afflicted with the rheumatism in my shoulders, and sometimes so violently affected as to prevent me from moving my arms, and I was never free from severe pain in some part or other. —I have been at much expence, and tried a good deal of medicine to no purpose; I purchased a bottle of drops, advertised under a title similar to your medicine, but experienced the most excrutiating smart from its application, which obliged me to desist.—At length I was advised by Dr. Biggs to try Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, from which I found immediate relief, and by the use of three boxes and two bottles, I have recovered a state of perfect health and strength—I shall take a good supply to sea, and never be without so valuable a medicine in my possession.

I am, &c.
I. R. DAWES.

*Mr. Henry Reese, Butcher, proprietor of No. 24. Centre Market-House, Baltimore.*

SIR,

About two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of singular service to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with a rhematism or rheumatic gout, in my left foot and ancle; when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Essence of Mustard, as the only medicsne to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by using less than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the Pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever since.

HENRY REESE.

January 4, 1800.

Mrs. Mary M'Crea, wife of Mr. George M'Crea, grocer, Bond-street, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by persevering in the use of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years standing. The greatest part of last winter she was unable to dress or undress without assistance, she had the best medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

*From Mr. Charles Willett, Plaisterer, Platt street, Baltimore.*

SIR,

I send you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall that I was unable to walk without a crutch. I tried British oil, Opodeldoc and other medicines, but grew considerably worse, and the part became inflamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

CHARLES WILLET.

Dec. 20.

HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

WHICH the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of Mercury—the disease peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

*And is proved by long experience to be unparalleled*

In the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

This medicine is perfectly different in its qualities and operation from those hot and irritating drugs so frequently proposed for similar purposes, and which only recommend themselves by the dangerous rapidity of their effects, and which acting as a temporary but violent stimulus on the nervous system, infallibly produce greater evils than those they are intended to remove.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and sending from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it, braces without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone, and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into langaor and debility.

The restorative is absolutely above all recommendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are inflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labors, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The most obstinate seminal gleets, and the most distressing cases of fluor albus in females, fall particularly under the province of this restorative, speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humours, restoring a proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, strengthening the weakened organs.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair—a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which assists considerably in prodcing a gradual and lasting effect.—Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

Persons wishing to procure any of the above medicines genuine, must apply ONLY as above—and likewise observe that the signature of LEE & Co. (the general agents for the United States) is pasted on the outside of each, without which they cannot be genuine.

At the above place may likewise be had Hamilton's justly celebrated Worm Lozenges, the infallible Itch Ointment, Dr. Leroux's Indian Vegetable Specific for Venereal Complaints, Ague and Fever Drops, which have never failed effecting a cure, Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, Ditto Corn Plaister, the Persian Lotion for the face and skin, Gowland's Lotion, Church's Cough Drops, Anderson's Pills.

January 25. 1awtf

A YOUNG MAN

ACQUAINTED with the West-India trade wishes to be employed as a Supercargo. He will engage on moderate terms. Satisfactory recommendation will be produced.

A line directed to A. B. left at the Printing Office will be immediately attended to.

December 12

NOTICE.

*To all persons who own unseated Lands in Franklin County, State of Pennsylvania:*

THAT they come forward and pay their respective Taxes, (as there is a number of years now due) to PATRICK CAMPBELL, Esq. Treasurer for said County—If they do not, we will be obliged to proceed to make sale of them agreeably to law.

JAMES IRVIN,
JOHN HALLIDAY,
NATHAN M'DOWEL, } Com'rs.

*Commissioner's office,*
*Chambersburgh, Jan. 1, 1800.* } 1aw3m.

THE SUBSCRIBER

*Having explored the Land laid off for satisfying the Warrants due to the Officers and Soldiers who served in the war between the United States and Great Britain,*

PROPOSES to locate Warrants to the best advantage, on being allowed a reasonable compensation. He will attend at Philadelphia at the time of locating; and as not less than 4000 acres can be registered or located, will receive any number of warrants less than that amount, and class them with others so as to make up the quantity required.

The subscriber proposes also to attend on the land immediately after locating, and shew any section in which he may be employed.

☞ Letters or warrants addressed to Alexander Addison, Esq. Pittsburgh, until the 1st day of February next, or to the subscriber at Matthew M'Connell's, No. 141 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, until the 12th day of Feb. next, will be attended to.

WM. M'CLUNEY.

January 16 eot12f

TO BE SOLD,

THREE or four lots of about 30 or 40 acres each, more or less as may suit a purchaser. On each of which there is a good situation for a house—viz. one on the river Delaware, suitable either for a gentleman's seat, or for a person who might wish to engage in the lumber business having a good landing. One commanding a good view of the river from the highest ground between the Pennypack and Poquessin creeks; and another on the Bristol Road. Enquire of Mr. Gilpin near the 11 mile stone on the said road.

ALSO

FOUR LOTS,

Of about 10 acres each with good situations for building; one of which is suitable for a tan-yard, and has a small stone house and a young bearing orchard on it, on the Newtown road near Snider's mill about 10 miles from Philadelphia, and one other lot of about 30 acres on the Pennypack.—Enquire of Jonathan Clift who lives on the premises or of Mr. Gilpin.

Possession will be given in the spring, but building materials may be collected sooner.

November 8 22wtf.

NOTICE.

*THE CREDITORS OF*

WILLIAM LAPSLEY, late of Hanaver township, Dauphin county, Store-keeper, are desired to take notice that he has applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, for the benefit of the acts of Assembly of this state, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the Court have appointed the second Monday of March next, to hear his creditors and him at the Court House in Harrisburgh.

January 23—3t. taw3w.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Estate of JOHN WHARTON, late of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, deceased, are requested to pay the same, and those having demands against his Estate, to produce their accounts legally attested to

KEARNY WHARTON,
*Acting Executor, No. 111, Spruce street.*

November 11. dtf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *CAPTAIN KEIRAN FITZPATRICK*, mariner, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and those who have any demands against the said estate are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement to

P. FERRALL,
THOMAS M'EUEN, } Executors.

*January 13, 1800.* dtf

UNSEATED LANDS.

*THE OWNERS*

OF Unseated Lands in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, are hereby notified, that unless the Taxes due on said lands for 1798, are paid into the hands of *John Brandon, Esq.* treasurer of said county, on or before the 20th of April next, they will be advertised for sale, as the law directs

JAMES M'GREW,
HENRY ALLSHOUSE,
JEREMIAH MURRY, } *Comm'rs.*

*January 18.* dgm

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

*March 11th, 1799.*

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine——*to wit:*

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence *down* the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode described by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

*OLIVER WOLCOTT.*
*Sec. of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

*May 29th, 1799.*

THE proprietors of certificates issued for subscriptions to the Loan bearing interest at eight per centum per annum, are notified, that at any time after payment shall have been made of the 5th instalment, which will become due during the first ten days of the month of July ensuing, Certificates of Funded Stock may at their option be obtained at the Treasury or Loan Offices, respectively, for the amount of the four first instalments, or one moiety of the sums expressed in the subscription certificates:—No certificates of Funded Stock will however be issued for less than one hundred dollars.

Such subscription certificates as may be presented at the Treasury or Loan Offices in consequence of the foregoing arrangement, will be indorsed and distinctly marked so as to denote, that a moety of the stock has been issued.

*OLIVER WOLCOTT,*
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

*Fashionable Millinery.*

ELIZA M'DOUGALL,
*NO. 134, MARKET-STREET,*

HAS just received per ship Thomas Chalkley and Adriana, from London, an elegant assortment of the most fashionable MILLINERY, viz.

Chemille rosette FEATHERS
Fancy flowers
Black tiffany flowers
Wreaths
Pink, yellow and blue crape, full dress caes
Do. do. and do. Nelson's bonnets
Infant's pipe straw bonnets
Maid's fancy do. do.
Women's do. do. do.
Do. do. shades
Do do hats
Fancy bugle shoe roses
Do. do. trimmings
Black, white, blue, yellow, pink and orange crapes
Black, white and green gauze veils
Do. gauze cloaks

N. B. And per Harmony, just arrived, a further assortment of Millinery.

June 26 eotf.

TO THE
*Holders of Military Land Warrants.*

ZACHARIAH BIGGS
AND
JOHN MATHEWS

OFFER their services to the holders of military land warrants, to make the location on the 17th of February next, agreeably to the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, relative thereto. They will receive a less quantity of warrants than for four thousand acres, and arrange them with others, so as to complete that number (which makes a location or quarter township) and have them registered.—They each surveyed a district of the military tract, and have since explored the interior parts of the townships and sections, and will be able to designate with precision, the preference in the choice of the several locations or quarter townships throughout the whole body of the military lands—One tenth part of the land will be demanded for making the location, &c. to be taken by lot in such manner that their proportion of a section or quarter township will lie together. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, at No. 9, south Fifth street, two doors above the Secretary of State's office, where satisfactory general information relative to the army laws may be obtained.

JOHN MATHEWS.

January 17. 3taw3w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE

*About 25 acres of Land,*

LAYING on the east side of the Falls Road.—On the East it is bounded by property belonging to Mr. Tench Francis, sen.—on the south, by a road of two perches, and on the north by a lane, which separates it from Mr. M'Call. It is proposed to divide this land into 3 equal parts in order to suit the purchasers.

Also, 31 acres, situated on the west side of Germantown road, adjoining Masters's estate, being part of the property of the late Samuel Mifflin.

For terms apply to Samuel Mifflin, corner of Market and 11th streets.

January 24. dtf.

VALUABLE LOTS

*FOR SALE,*
NEAR THE CITY.

On Wednesday the fifth day of March next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchant's Coffee House, will be sold by public auction, the following described valuable Lots of Ground, eligibly situated for SUMMER RETREATS.

No. 1. A CERTAIN LOT or PIECE of LAND, situate on the east side of Germantown road, about two miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia, bounded on the north by land of Mr. Thomas Greeves, whereon he is now erecting a house and making improvements for his summer residence, on the east by land of Joseph Norris, and west by the said road, containing by computation 14 acres and a half.

No. 2. A certain lot or piece of land, part of a tract commonly called the Vineyard, situate on the west side of the Wissahickon or Ridge road, nearly opposite to Turner's lane, in the neighbourhood of the Country Seats of Jeremiah Parker, John Nixon, James Crawford and Jasper Moylan, Esqrs. being marked and numbered in a plan or map of the said large tract called the Vineyard, No. 31, containing seven acres and ten perches.

No. 3. One other lot or piece of land adjoining the last described lot to the northward, containing 11 acres and one hundred and three perches.

The very valuable property now offered for sale must be too well known to require a further description. It is well worth the attention of those who wish to secure to themselves pleasant and healthy situations in the vicinity of the city.

The terms of sale are, one third part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after the sale; one third in ninety days, and the remaining third in six months; for the two last payments (including interest) approved indorsed notes to be given.

The title is unexceptionable. Sold by order of Messrs. Isaac Wharton, Thomas Fitzsimons, Philip Nicklin, William M'Murtrie, Samuel W. Fisher, Trustees for the creditors of Blair M'Clenachan.

JOHN CONNELLY, *Auctioneer.*

January 28. 3taw t28F. d t5M.

*Valuable Property for Sale,*

In Chesnut, near Sixth street, directly opposite CONGRESS HALL.

A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Chesnut street and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame house, now in the tenure of Samuel Benge subject to a ground rent of 20s. per annum.

The advantageous situation of this property requires no comments, for it must be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaser. Apply to

JAMES GIRVAN,
no. 198 Chesnut street, next door to the premises.

march 5 tu th sa tf

Horses to Winter.

HORSES will be taken to winter at *Prospect Hill*, at the 12 miles stone on the Bristol Road, where they will have good Timothy and Clover Hay, well littered and cleaned and a field to run in when the weather is good.

☞ Enquire of Mr. William Bell Merchant, or on the premises.

N. B. Will not be answerable for accidents or escape, but will take every precaution to prevent either.

November 12 3taw tf

JUST RECEIVED,
*From the BOSTON Manufactory,*
*A QUANTITY OF*
WINDOW GLASS,
*Of different sizes,*
*FOR SALE*
BY ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.

N. B. Any size or sizes that may be wanted not larger than 18 by 12 can be had from said manufactory, on being ordered; and attention given to forward on any orders that may be left for that purpose—Apply at No. 9, South Water-street, as above.

july 8 dtf

TERMS
*Of Richard Folwell, in Philadelphia,*
FOR SUBSCRIBING TO THE
JOURNALS OF CONGRESS,
From the commencement
*Of the American War, in 1774, to the present time,*
INCLUDING
*The Reports of Heads of Departments, Committees, and other Official and Private Papers of that Body, now first permitted to be made public.*

*TERMS.*

THE work will be printed on a fine paper, and a new neat type, in large octave.

Each volume will contain above 500 pages, neatly bound and lettered.

Uniformity in size, paper, and binding, will be observed throughout the work; so that, while the subscribers become possessed of a valuable record, an ornament may be added to their libraries.

The price to subscribers will be 2 dolls. 75 cts. per volume, in boards, and 3 dolls whole bound, but, as the publisher does not intend to print many more than the number subscribed for, a considerable rise on the price may be expected to non-subscribers.

Each volume will contain about one third less of letter-press than the original edition; but, as the publisher is not yet enabled to determine the exact of the Private Journals, which he may be allowed to make public, he cannot ascertain the number of volumes which will comprise the work.

☞ *Payments to be made on delivery of each volume.*

Subscribers will have it at their option, either to subscribe for the whole of the Journals, up to the present time, or to those only of the Old Congress prior to the organization of the Federal Government.

IN all countries, the proceedings in the commencement of their governments, are lost in darkness and obscurity, owing to a carelessness, in the succeeding generation, to preserve the public records, and the attention of the nation, in these rude ages, being called off from their domestic concerns, to engage in wars and conquest. Of what infinite value would the laws of Alfred be, had they been transmitted to our days? Time, that destroys every thing, enhances the value of well authenticated public records, and renders them almost inestimable. It is hoped, that Americans will, therefore, chearfully contribute their assistance in transmitting to posterity the labours of their ancestors—founders of the Columbian nation.

*** The work will certainly be advanced with expedition and promptitude. The following will show the support it has already acquired:

"*Philadelphia, June 15, 1798.*

"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

"The MEMORIAL of the Subscribers, Citizens, &c. of Philadelphia,

"*Respectfully sheweth,*

"That having, in our respective avocations frequent occasions to recur to the Journals of Congress, we experience inconvenience by the scarcity of them: That we understand that Richard Folwell, printer, of Philadelphia, has had it in contemplation to print that public record; and that he hath obtained partial countenance from many individuals; but that he has delayed prosecuting the work, in expectation of encouragement from government, that may adequately indemnify him. We, therefore, respectfully solicit, as the publication is necessary to be disseminated among public bodies, that Congress will, in their wisdom render him such additional encouragement, to that which he has obtained from private individuals, as to enable him to proceed with the work, so that your Memorialists may be enabled to purchase copies of that record for themselves.

Thomas M'Kean, John D. Coxe, Charles Heatly, Samson Levy, T. Rose, Wm. Moore Smith, John Read jun. William Tilghman, John F. Mifflin, Joseph B. M'Kean, John Beckly, W. Sergeant, John Thompson, Jared Ingersoll, Jasper Moylan, William Rawle, J. Thomas, William Levis, James Gibson, M. Keppele, Moses Levy, Robert Porter, George Davis, John Hallowell, James Oldden, Walter Franklin, James Milnor, John C. Wells John L. Leib, Alexander J. Dallas, Joseph Reed, Thomas Willing, Samuel M Fox, John Nixon, Robert Waln Robert H. Dunkin, John Ewing, Jun. Edward Pennington, Hilary Baker, William Nichols, William Young, Robert Campbell Septimus, Claypoole James Crukshank, Mathew Carey, Henry K. Helmuth, Peter De Haven, John Dunlap, Edward Shoemaker, John R. Smith, William Hall, David C. Claypoole, Thomas Armstrong, Samuel H. Smith, John Fenno.

"True copy from the original Memorial, presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, on Monday, the 18th of June 1798:

"WILLIAM LAMBERT, for
"JONATHAN W. CONDY, CLERK."

"RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be authorised and directed to subscribe, on such terms as they may deem eligible, for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives, for four hundred Copies of the Journals of Congress, which are proposed to be published by Richard Folwell and such number of copies of deficient volumes of the sets now in print, as may be necessary to complete the same.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JAMES ROSS,
*President of the Senate pro tempore.*

Approved, March 2d, 1799.
JOHN ADAMS,
*President of the United States.*

may 20. 1awtf

*Ten Dollars Reward.*

DESERTED from the quarters of the subscriber, an enlisted soldier, named JAMES MORISON, born in the State of Delaware, aged twenty eight, five feet seven inches high, brown complexion, blue eyes, black hair.

☞ Whoever shall take up the said deserter, and lodge him in gaol or deliver him to the subscriber, at his quarters in Filbert, between Ninth and Tenth streets, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

BENJAMIN GIBBS, Jun.
Captain 10th regt. of infantry.

January 28. d2w

PRINTED BY *J. W. FENNO.*